HE EVENING STAR NEWSPAPER COM'Y.

THE EVENING STAR is served by carrier to Describers at TEN CENTS PER WEEK, or FOR-refore CENTS PER MONTH. Copies at the counter ree Can'ts each. By mail-three mouths, \$1.50;

A Souths, \$3.00; one year, \$5. post. 25 invariably in advance, in both cases also paper continuer than poid for. FRaiss of advertising furnished on application

# EVENING STAR.

Washington News and Gossip. president Grant was renominated for President dest at Philadelphia to day, simply because the alegates truly and fairly represented the unended opinion of the republican party. That percuid be sele ed as their standard bearer as been apparent for months past, hence the HIS NOMINATION spole power of assaffected republicans and amortats has been directed to his overthrow. The apparatelled unanimity at Phitadelphia is marked contrast with the dissatisfaction at Cincinnati, and that the Baltimore convention will be any more harmonious than that which GREAT ENTHUSIASM. mentated Mr. Greeley is hardly to be sup-

posed. ISTERNAL REVENUE .- The receipts from this serce to-day were \$412,042.99.

and tariff bill.

LIBUTENANT COMMANDER LEWIS CLARK has sen detached from the naval academy. Hox. S. S. Cox continues to improve and

expects to be out in a few days. THE COMMISSION to survey the northwestern boundary are completing arrangements for the

early departure of the expedition. ANOTHER VETO .- The bill recently passed Congress for the relief of Thomas B. Lawrence,

of Lexington, Missouri, has been vetoed by the President. The claim was for property destroyed during the war, and the grounds of the veto are smilar to those taken in the Best case. ANOTHER COMPETITIVE EXAMINATION took

A, Sixth Auditor's office, and one vacancy in class 2, group A, office of the Commissioner of There were about twenty-five applicants for the first named va ancy, and but three or four for the vacancy in the customs office. Nominations .- President sent following

neminations to Senate to-day: Medical Inspecfor Marius Duvall, to be medical director; Surgeon John M. Browne, to be medical inspector; Passed Assistant Surgeon Geo. R. Brush, to be surgeon; John O. Cole, Ohio, agent for Indians in New Mexico, (Pueblo agency.) AT THE WHITE HOUSE TO-DAY .- There were

fewer visitors than usual at the White House to-day, and no visitors of great prominence. Most of the callers were to pay their respects. The President received several telegrams from Philadelphia announcing his unanimous rememination, and conveying the congratulations of the senders.

REAR ADMIRALS .- The Senate yesterday confirmed the nomination of Rear Admiral Joseph F. Green, to take rank from July 13. 180, and next after Rear Admiral C. S. Boggs; also the recommendation that Rear Admiral James Alden, now on the retired list, and command of the United States naval forces on the European station, be continued in that command under the provisions of the third section of the act of Congress approved December 21,

IN THE SENATE yesterday, after our report closed, the remainder of the afternoon session and the whole of the evening session (except a brief time, passed in the consideration of executive business,) were devoted to the question of striking out the 6th section of the sundry civil appropriation bill, appropriating \$250,000 to pay mail contractors in the late rebel states prior to May 31, 1861. After considerable debate and many dilitory motions, it was agreed to postpone the bill until Friday, and the Senate, at 10:50 p.m., adjourned.

THE NEW YORK CENTRAL CASE AGAIN .-As stated in THE STAR a few days since, the commissioner of internal revenue recently levyon and sell enough of the property of the New York Central railroad company to satisfy the demand of the government for a tax of between \$400,000 and \$500,000 assessed on a stock dvidend of the company declared in 1868, and the payment of which tax has always been evaded by the company on various pretexts. The company now ask that the government suspend action until their attorneys can confer with the Secretary of the Treasury and Commissioner Douglass. The latter has consented to suspend action temporarily, but it is not likely that the attorneys of the Central company will be able to induce the commissioner b reverse his decision in the case. The attorners will be here next week.

## Scenes in the Senate To-Day. COLFAX AND WILSON.

There was not a great deal of excitement at the Capitol to-day over the news from Philadelphia. The Senate galleries were very thin, and business proceeded very quietly. Vice President Colfax early called Mr. Pomeroy to the chair, and retired to his room where he was in constant recept of dispatches from his friends informing him of his prospects. Senator Wilnoms, whence friends were constantly calling him. He, also, was in receipt of numerous dis patches, all assuring him that his nomination was almost a certainty. He looked very happy and hopeful. The correspondents in the city were all at the telegraph office, in the rear of the Senate reporters' gallery, and were in con-stant receipt of dispatches from their associates in Philadelphia advising them of the situation. chator Chandler made his expected reply to Mr. Sumner to-day, drawing it much milder than was expected, probably owing, as he intimated, to the fact that elaborate replies had already been made by Messrs. Logan and Carpenter. He filled up an array of testimony as to the friendly relations between President Grant and Mr. Stanton, and the high opinion of the former entertained by the latter, which seem overwhelming. Mr. Summer contented himself with reaffirming his statements, and read a letter from Horace White, of the Chicago Pribute, sustaining his statement. It seems now te be pretty well settled that unless the antiadministration Senators provoke it, there will be no further political debate at this session.

NEGOTIATIONS BETWEEN THE LOUISIANA LIBERALS AND DEMOCRATS .- In the reform and democratic conventions in New Orleans jesterday, reports of the joint committees were Mepted that neither party will relinquish its sparate organization; that the difficulties in he way of joint action by the two conventions a common session are insuperable; that co-opeation must either be abandoned or must be re mitted to the committees of the respective con to the respective conventions to appoint comhittees of eleven members each, with power to determine and fix a basis of co-operation between the two parties, to agree upon a common licket for State officers to be recommended for the support of both conventions, and to make such other recommendations as to the general policy as to them shall seem fit, it being dis-tactly understood that the report of these comhittees shall be subject to the final ratification ad approval of the respective conventions Committees were accordingly appointed and

will meet to-day. PRINTERS' CONVENTION YESTERDAY .- The international Typographical Union in session at Richmond, Va., yesterday selected Montreal as the next place of annual meeting. A resoluton was adopted condemning the practice of ing religious or political sentiments qualiteations or disqualifications for employment, and that subordinate unions be recommended to bettion congress for the abolition of the Government. ment Printing Office. A resolution that all shordinate unions are recommended to admit shordinate unions are recommended to admit smale printers to membership, upon the same setting as males, was offered. An amendment to the constitution was proposed, discounterancing the chartering of female unions, and striking out the word "male." This lays over one year, under the rules. The committee on subsidinate unions reported in favor of adopting a ardinate unions reported in favor of adopting a resolution fixing the time of apprenticeship at ter years, which was adopted.

TELLESBUEG POISONING CASE. The Leesburg (Va.) Mirror says that on Monday next the Lloyd poisoning case will be laid before the grand jury. Should an indictment follow, it is bought that Mrs. Lloyd's counsel will move for a transfer of the case to the circuit court, which The object, adds the Mirror. neets in October. The object, adds the Mirror. Sich the experts had in the late exhumation of the children was to secure other portions of the ledes of the two little girls, for the double purbelies of the two little girls, for the double pur-ler of more fully satisfying themselves of the bresence of poison, and to supply any omission that might be supposed to exist in the chain of betimony, occasioned by the death of Recorder Bentley, who had charge of the atomach of Mand from the time of the inquest by the jury and it was alread in the bands of Prof. Toury, mal it was placed in the hands of Prot. Tonry.

# Knening



Vol. 39-Nº. 5,998.

WASHINGTON, D. C., THURSDAY, JUNE 6, 1872.

TWO CENTS.

CRANT.

A UNANIMOUS POTE.

Exciting Scenes and Incidents

THE PRESIDENT this morning signed the tax | The Preliminary Proceedings this Morning Mormon Delegates Excluded - Gov. Cooke Placed on the National Executive Committee-Delay in Reporting the Platform.

[Special Dispatches to The Evening Star.]

PHILADELPHIA, June 6 .- The second day of the Convention and the day of the nominations opens with a bright, clear, warm sunshine, and owing to the early hour of meeting, the city has been in a glow of interest and excitement since six o'clock. The crowds are larger than ever, place to-day to fill one vacancy in class 2, group the streets in the neighborhood of the Academy being quite impassable with clubs and bands parading. THE VICE PRESIDENTIAL CONTEST AS BITTER

AS EVER Forney's Press publishes a table, which gives Colfax a plurality on the first ballot. Last night a plurality was figured by all the New

York papers for Wilson, and the reported change is causing intense excitement among the Wilson men, who are belaboring delegates in all quarters. THE NEWSPAPER SYNDICATE are all on hand in the Academy, and are counting up their close votes very earnestly. Dis-

patches from Washington, denouncing them as thieves and jobbers, and representing that Senator Wilson repudiated them, were read in all the delegations, and caused a bitter feeling of excitement. The syndicate are mortified that a fellowing that a fellow-journalist should thus denounce them. All the Philadelphia papers suppressed the telegram, and even Mr. Jennings prohibited

its appearance in the Times, whose Washington correspondent originated it. GEORGE FRANCIS TRAIN has become more crazy than ever over the excitement that surrounds him, and has just announced from the Continental grand staircase that when he becomes President he intends to hang a thousand hell hounds at once.

OPENING SCENES. Ten a. m. was the hour for meeting of the convention, but the crowds were so immense that it was more than half an hour before the delegations got in their places. In the meantime the bands played patriotic airs, which were cheered lustily. The private boxes and some of the dress circles contain ladies to-day.

OREGON REPUBLICAN.

After prayer and roll-call of states, George P Holman, of the Oregon delegation, arose and said: - "Oregon has been for four years under democratic rule. Monday she held an election, and now she is republican." [Great cheering by the audience, with renewed cries of three more cheers, the convention rising to its feet.]

THE MORMON DELEGATION EXCLUDED. The committees on rules and credentials made report , which were agreed to, there being full delegations from every state and territory, without contest, except Utah and Dacotah, which were given two votes each, the Mormon delegation from Utah being excluded on the ground of not being duly elected by a regular convention. Chas. Spencer, of New York, hoped the Mor-mons would be admitted. "Let us marry them ail," said he. [Great laughter.] A motion to admit the Mormon delegation was lost.

THE NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE was then elected. Senators Morton and Nye, General Dodge, of Iowa, Senator Clayton, C. C. Fulton, of Maryland, Congressmen Frve, Aver-ill, W. E. Chandler and Governor Henry D. Coeke were among those elected. The latter's name was received with rounds of applause. WAITING FOR THE PLATFORM.

While waiting for the platform the convention listened for an hour and a half to speeches from

GRANT RENOMINATED! At 12:30, without waiting for the platform, the rules were suspended by two-thirds, and the convention voted to proceed to nominate a President. Ex-congressman Cullom, of Illinois, chairman of that delegation, nominated Grant for a second term in a brief, but spirited, speech. The entire convention and all the audience rose to their feet, and for several minutes there was a tremendous roar of enthusiasm. Handkerchiefs, flags, banners were waved. The bands struck up "Hail to the Chief," when a large equestrian scenic painting of Grant descended foom the roof at the rear of the stage, filling the entire space. It was flanked on each side by medallions of Lincoln and Stanton. It is an excellent likeness, grand and theatrical, and the effect of its appearance was

Ex-Lieut. Governor Woodford, of New York. seconded the nomination of Grant in a brilliant speech, when every state followed with its electoral vote; Illinois, New York, Pennsylvania, and other large states being loudly cheered, several of the chairmen of the delegations making brief speeches. Alabama led off with its 20 electoral votes for the "True and tried patriot," amid great cheering. When the roll was finished, the 752 electoral votes of the entire union were thrown for the renomination

When New York was called, its chairman said: New York casts her 70 votes for Ulysses S. Grant, and, in the language of her distinguished citizen, Horace Greeley, says "Grant is a man who has not and never will be beaten." [Long and continued applause.]
North Carolina said, "We cast 20 votes for

Grant, and it is the tar-heel state. We will When Rhode Island was called, Gen. Burnside east its vote. He was received with intense enthusiasm, the convention giving him nine

When the District of Columbia was called John F. Cook rose and said:—"The District of Columbia, the seat of the United States govern-ment, has a desirable house to rent, and desires me to say that she wants to let it to the same She casts her two votes for U. S.

Grant." [Great applause.]
When the president finally announced the full 752 votes for Grant, a choir in the gallery sung and the band played a new song, "Grant shall be our President again." Succeeding that the band played "John Brown's soul is marching on," and "Rally around the flag." The vast audience rose and in the above. joined in the chorus. The scene at this point is

unparalleled for enthusiasm.

The nomination was finally ratified by nine The spectators in the upper galleries were so worked up by excitement and enthusiasm that they took off their coats, and thousands appropriate their coats.

# peared in their shirt sleeves. Associated Press Dispatches from the Convention.

PHILADELPHIA, June 6.—The Academy of Music was densely packed at 10 e'clock, wher the convention re-assembled. Many ladies were present. The enthusiasm was immense, every popular air played by the band eliciting hearty rounds of cheers. The committee on platferm not having come in there was some delay in opening the session. It is understood there have been somewhat serious differences of opinion in the committee. GREAT ENTHUSIASM.

The weather is beautiful to-day, and numerous flags are displayed in all sections in honor of the events to occur. This gives a bright and joyous appearance to the city. The streets are thronged with people. OUR SHIPPING INTERESTS.

The committee on reso, utions has added the

following to the platform to be submitted to-Resolved, That the speedy restoration of our

foreign commerce, navigation, and ship build-ing, is vital to the honor as it is essential to the security of the nation, and that a vigorous maritime policy which shall secure employment for our shops, by making American built ships the preferred vehicle of American commerce with foreign countries, the same as with the states of the Union, is alone adequate to the

At 10:30 Chairman Settle called the convention to order, and introduced Rev. Dr. Harper, of the Broad street church, Philadelphia, who invoked the Divine blessing in eloquent and appropriate terms. After music by the band, the roll of states was called, when the presence of each was announced by the chairmen of the re-spective delegations. Here it was discovered that a hundred persons had obtained entrance surreptitiously to the hail, all of whom were expelled by the sergeant-at-arms.

Rev. Dr. Harper, in his prayer, spoke of the day as one which would be memorable in the future—a day which was to record another page in our national history; a day in which entered, and around which clustered not markly the relationship. and around which clustered, not merely the weland around which clustered, not merely the welfare, but possibly the destination of the nation. He prayed that the platform to be established should be the embodiment of wise and just and humane principles, and that the man to be selected to bear the banner of the republican party and to fill the highest place of honor and trust in the land, should be specially blessed, and that the efforts of the convention should be crowned with glorious success.

"OREGON IS REDEEMED." Mr. Devor, of Oregon, rose and said "Oregon s redeemed. She has gone republican. Last Monday an election was held. Four years we have been under democratic rule; now we are republican in representatives and the legislature. Three cheers for Oregon."

THE ORDER OF BUSINESS. Mr. Oliver Ames, of Massachusetts, from the committee on rules and order of business, reported that the states are to be called in alpha betical order, each state shall be entitled to double its senatorial and congressional votes, according to the recent apportionment; the report of the committee on credentials first, and the platform to be disposed of before the nomination; the roll call should not be dispensed with on the nominations, and when a majority shall be given for any candidate, and it shall appear clear, the question shall be put to the convention, "Shall the nomination be unanimous?" In case of a divided delegation, the chairman shall state the vote in detail for each candidate or proposition The rules of the House of Representatives shall be adopted; but only five minute speeches, except by the consent of the convention, except that in the nomination of candidates, ten minute each speeches be allowed; the national comnittee to be named by the respective states. Unanimously adopted.

DAKOTA AND UTAH. Mr. Pendleton, of Iowa, from the committee on credentials, reported that all the states and territories are represented in full; there are no contests except Dakota and Utah. In the case of Dakota they admit all four delegates, with two votes between there; in the case of Utah

they admit the Hollister-Gould delegates. THE GENTILE DELEGATION FROM UTAH, whose claims to seats are admitted, sustain their application in a strong paper, presented to the convention. It says: "In explanation of our claims to seats in the convention we would recall to your minds the declaration of the national republican convention of 1856, to wit. 'That it is both the right and the duty of Congress to prohibit in the territories those twin relics of barbarism, polygamy and slavery.' Polygamy, upon which Mormon polity is based, is atterly inconsistent with and repugnant to the genius of republican institutions, combining in itself and its consequences all the evils against which the republican party is contending. It is maintained and extended in Utah, not only in spite of the pro nounced opposition of the republican party, but in open defiance of the laws enacted by a republican Congress. The support of polygamy is therefore anti-republican, and opposition t polygamy is republicanism in the best sense, as well as in the party sense of the word. How, then, a delegation representing that institution polygamy, with the un-American superstrucreared upon it in Utah, as Messrs. Smith and Fuller do, can have the face to demand admission into the republican convention, is only less conceivable than it would be, if it were possible, the recognition of this demand as just. Mr. Smith is the alternate of Mr. Fitch, (who is not here because he has determined to support Greeley,) and is the first vice president of the Mormon church, endowed with many wives, so-called. Fuller is not a Mormon in belief, but only for pay. He is a representative in Congress elect of the would-bel Mormon state organized last winter, and that is his reward for faithful, if inefficient, service. Mr. Fitch is their Senator elect, and he flew the Grant track because he found the President unalterably opposed to the admission of Utah under existing circumstances, and therefore he could secure his prospective seat in the Senate only by defeating the re-elec-tion of Grant. On the other hand, we represent the anti-polygamists of Utah, the only national party in that territory. In the presence of povgamy all self-respecting men in Utah have been forced to be republicans, and in that capa-city have acted politically since ever political organization and action were possible there with the representatives of the national authority as their natural leaders, because polygamy and Mormonism being interchangeable terms, is in direct and unequivocal conflict with the national authority. It is Mormon policy and power against the national policy and power, and, in the face of this vital issue, all minor questions are lost sight of for the time being. There is but one party among the Mors, and that embraces them all. It is a perpetual opposition party. Its religious as well as political creed is opposition. In 1857 it broke out into open rebellion, and during the late war for the Union, Utah, dominated by this party, alone, of all the states and territories, did not place soldiers in the field, but prayed for the destruction of the north and the south alike, with perfect impartiality. Prior to the inaugu-ration of President Grant and the completion of the Pacific railroad, the gentiles, as the non-Mormons are called, were few in number, and their leaders, the representatives of national authority, being generally "on the fence." They had no organization. The odds were too great, the task too hopeless, but at the municipal election of Salt Lake City, in April, 1870 central executive committee was appointed by a mass meeting, under whose auspices a terri

torial delegate convention was held at Corinne, in July, 1870. Among the proceedings of that convention were the adoption of a platform, the leading features of which were in antagonism to polygamy and the theocracy built upon it, and the election of a territorial executive committee for the ensuing two years. All our general elections since that time have been held under the auspices of that committee, and the name of its chairman

J. M. Orr, and of its secretary, Wm. Spicer, are appended with the names of others, including all the representatives of the administration in which elected us to this convention sion, we respectfully represent that we cannot see how a national republican convention could recognise polygamy by the admission to seats of Messrs. Smith and Fuller without self-stultifi-

cation, without placing a premium on disloyalty and quasi rebellion, without doing great injus-tice to the loyal people of Utah, and outraging the sense of decency, as well as the true republi-canism of the entire nation, without distinction as to party. O. J. HOLLISTER, A. S. GOELD. Mr. Southard, of California, moved to amend the report so as to admit both sets of Utah dele

Mr. Stoddard, of Massachusetts, said the delegates were excluded because they were not re-

way, and he proposed to admit and marry all.
Mr. Wurtz, of New York, said that that proposition had been made in the committee, and that the compromise had been distinctly refused by the Mormon delegates. The amendment was rejected and the report was then adopted. The chair ordered the roll to be called for MEMBERS OF THE NATIONAL COMMITTEE,

The chair ordered the roll to be called for MEMBERS OF THE NATIONAL COMMITTEE, with the following result:
Alabama, Geo. D. Spencer; Arkansas, Powell Clayton; California, George C. Graham; Connecticut, Marshall Jewell; Florida, W. M. H. Gleason; Georgia, J. S. Fanning; Illinois, J. G. Scammon; Indiana, O. P. Morton, (cheers;) Iowa, G. M. Dodge; Kansas, John A. Martin; Kentucky, Wm. C. Goodloe; Louisiana, G. Cassanaul; Maine, Wm. B. Frie; Maryland, C. C. Fulton; Massachusetts, William B. Claffin, (cheers;) Michigan, William A. Howard, (cheers); Minnesota, John F. Averill; Mississippi, O. C. French; Missourl, R. S. Van Horn; Nebraska, E. T. Cunningham; Nevada, James W. Nye (cheers); New Hampshire, W. E. Chandler (cheers); New Jersey, Alexander G. Cattell (cheers); New York, Edwin D. Morgan (loud cheers); New York, Edwin D. Morgan (loud cheers); North Carolina, J. C. Abbott; Ohio, B. R. Cowan; Oregon, James G. Wilson; Pennsylvania, Wm. R. Kemble, [cheers;] Rhode Island, Wm. O. Brayton; South Carolina, Franklin J. Moses, Jr.; Tennessee, Horace Maynard, [cheers;] Vermont, George Nicho's; Virginia, H. H. Wells; West Virginia, Ansch Creswell; Wisconsin, David Atwood;

Arizona, John Titus; Colorado, Edward M. McCook; Dakota, Wm. H. H. Beadle; Montana, Lucien B. Church; New Mexico, J. G. Palen; Utah, A. S. Gould; Washington, L. D. Andrew; Wyoming, Wm. T. Jones.

The chairman stated the national executive committee is called to meet in an adjoining hall immediately after the adjournment of the convention.

WAITING FOR THE NOMINATIONS. The convention hall was packed by 19 o'clock, and thousands outside are waiting for the nomination, which is to be proclaimed by a salute from cannon posted on Broad street.

ALABAMA RESOLUTIONS.

Ex-Governor Parsons, of the Alabama delegation, offered the following resolutions:

Resol. d, That we earnestly desire peace with all nations as the greatest earthly blessing, and the finuation of friendly relations with the anded on principles of justice and right.

To mplish these great ends we are willing to assee all proper concessions. This spirit has characterized all our intercourse with the peoovernment of Great Britain. i, That in view of existing circum-

we deem it proper to declare that in our just where these means fail, our English consins will find the people of the United States at this day as firmly resolved and united in the maintenance of our rights and honor as our fathers were in 1776, and 1812; and that we will uphold the hand of our government in asserting them, without distinction of party or section, as our fathers have taught us, with "our lives, our fortunes, and our sacred honor." 'our lives, our fortunes, and our sacred honor.' Resolved, That the Trent affair was settled at the time by the prompt action of our govern-ment before the act complained of was made known by the British government, and that we commend this example to favorable considera-tion with respect to the Alabama claims, which must also be settled by peaceful means or other-

Mr. Parker, of New Jersey, moved that the resolutions be referred to the committee on resolutions, without debate. A motion to lay them on the table was rejected, and then a motion to refer was carried. Mr. Parker moved that all resolutions offered be referred without debate to the committee on

Mr. Robinson, of Louisiana, moved to refer without reading.
Mr. Parker accepted the amendment, when he motion was adopted. Mr. McMichael presented to the convention

COMMUNICATION PROM THE UNION LEAGUE of America, embracing resolutions, which, by a vote of the convention, were read. They set forth the principles of the republican party, and urge the importance of faithfully standing by and upholding them against all foes, opposition or treachery. An expression sustaining universal civil rights and anti-kuklux legislation called forth applause. Mr. Loring (Massachusetts) followed the reading of the Union League resolutions with a brief approval, and moved that the resolutions be entered on the minutes and printed. This was agreed to.

SENTIMENTS OF AN EX-REBEL BRIGADIER. Mr. Flanagan, of Texas, called out George W. Carter, of Louisiana, who had led a rebel brigade. He wanted to hear from the ex-secession side of the house. [Cries of "Carter," "Carter."] General Carter then came to the front of the platform. He spoke so inaudibly that at first it was difficult to hear him. He said he had been a rebel, but was reconstructed. platform; first, if he could not get what he wanted, he would take what he could get. Second, that a whipped man had no right to decide what he would have. He had learned that the will of the people must be respected. Referring to Greeley, he said the people of the south respected a man who was firm and made nominated Greeley at Baltimore, he believed Grant would get more democratic votes in Louisiana than Greeley. [Great cheers.]

MORR SPEECHES. Mr. Sproback, of Ala., being called out, addressed the convention in a strong German accent. He recited some of the cruelties of the kuklux to illustrate the importance of decided legislation and the strong arm of Grant to execute it, to guarantee protection to all civizens in the enjoyment of all their political and civil rights. In conclusion, he predicted Schurz would not muster a corporal's guard of Germans to attend his own political funeral.

Mr. Storr, of Illineis, having been called out

said he represented in part the greatest carpetbag state in the Union. There was only man in the delegation who was born in the state. W eulogized the energy and enterprise of her people, and said "if the carpet bag tree produced such fruits, let us, for God's sake, plant it all over the land " The speech was interrupted by impatient

cries of "time," "time," but the charman interfered and restored order, when Mr. Storr proceeded with his speech. He ridiculed the pretence of Carl Schurz, who, he said, had failed miserably, both in war and peaco. He ignored him as his fellow citizen, saying that he was so no longer. He predicted the re-election of President Grant as his own successor by a larger majority than any candidate had ever received. As he closed his remarks there was great confusion, and impatien calls to proceed with business. Several delegates proposed to go on at once with the nominations, instead of waiting for the report of the committee on the platform, but the chairman announced that the committee would be propared to report in balf an hour. In response to calls John B. Henderson, of

Missouri, spoke from his place in the delega-tion. He declined extended remarks until he should get his text in the nomination and platform. The republican party in Missouri i united. There will come up from the hills and valleys of that state one universal shout for the nominees of this convention. The divisions in the party there had been unfortunate, but they have been healed, and republicans and liberals now stand on a common platform. He said that Gratz Brown had seemed to shirk, after his election as Governor, that he owed most to the democracy. He had accordingly left us. Let him go. We wish him every success, except election on the tail of the liberal republican

Mr. Bickham, of Ohio, moved to suspend the rules in order to proceed to ballot for President of the United States, as the committee on the platform was not ready to report. The ayes and noes were nearly equal, wher the chairman announced the motion lost. . James R. Lynch, colored, secretary of the state of Mississippi, being called out, took the platform, saying that the colored race were waiting anxiously to hear of the renomination of General Grant. There was no occasion for further eulogy. That the republican party was necessary to mankind was as clear as that the sun of the democratic party was dead. It must be buried, because a dead body on the surface of the ground in summer time does more harm than the living man. [Great applause.] Its contagion threatened the Union soldiers, their widows and orphans, the national credit, and the public liberties. Under the leadership of Grant we propose to turn out and dig the grave of this corpse so wide and deep that it can never be resurrected. [Applause.] The colored men were born of the republiparty, and by it stand. position to Grant means opposition to the tri-umphs of the war. Tell me not that because Greeley is identified with the cause of the liberty of colored people he will find magic in his name. They know the name of Grant still more as he who carried out their faith of freedom with the

who carried out their faith of freedom with the sword. [Cheers.] They are bound to Grant by cords that cannot be separated. He said the colored people of America are gravitating to the South, and argued their indispensibility to the development of that section and Mexico and Central America as well. He repeated that Grant will be strong at the South. Greeley's name has no charm there. The man who has the genius to command success on the field when the genius to command success on the field when the popular heart was weak, is the man for this

NOMINATIONS BEFORE THE PLATFORM. Mr. Spencer, of New York, moved to suspend the rules, in order to proceed with the nomina-tion of President, only deferring the nomination of Vice President until after the platform shall

tion of President, only deferring the nomination of Vice President until after the platform shall be adopted. Lost.

An Ohio delegate called for a crippled soldier of that state. General Noyes, advancing to the platform, said that the feeling of the Ohio delegation was to talk less and to act more. He thought they ought to finish their business and go home. He was afraid that they would not be able to go home to-night, if they waited for the report of the committee on the platform; therefore he wished to proceed with the nominations at once, and let the platform come in afterward. He promised for the nominees of this convention a larger majority than Ohio gave for Grant four years ago. [Cheers.] There was absolutely no disaffection in Ohio. [Cheers.] There had been a few liberal republicans, as they were called, but they were now ashamed of themselves, and were stronger friends of Grant now than they were before. He persisted in the opinion that the convention should at once proceed to the nomination of candidate for President. [Cries of "make the motion."] In conclusion he moved to suspend the rules, and proceed to nominate a presidential candidate. This was carried with great cheering.

Mr. Shelby T. Cullem of Illinois.

Mr. Shelby T. Cullom, of Illinois, chairman of the Illinois delegation, having advanced to the platform, said: "On behalf of the great republican party of Illinois, and of the Union; in

the name of liberty, of loyalty, and of justic and of law; in the interest of economy, or good gevernment, and of peace, and of the equal rights of all, remembering with profound glatified his glorious achievements on the id and his noble statesmanship as chief mag trate of this great nation, I nominate for the president for a second term Ulysses

The nomination was hailed with most enthusiastic demonstration. The delegates rese to their feet in mass and cheered vociferously, waiving their hats and handkerchiefs. In the height of the enthusiasm a 'rop scene was low-ered at the back of the stage, with a picture of General Grant on horseback, and the band struck up "Hail to the Chief." The scene was wonderfully exhiliarating.

MR. WOODFORD ON GRANT, SUMNER, AND STANTON. Mr. S. L. Woodford, of New York, advanced to the platform to second the nomination. He spoke of Senator Sumner's aspersions on Gen. Grant, referring particularly to Sumner's quo-tation of Secretary Stanton, in these words: "I know General Grant better than any other person in the country can know him. It was my duty to study him, and I did so night and day when I saw and when I did not see him, and now I tell you what I know, he cannot govern this country." Let the history, he said, of those perilous days reply that the great war sec-retary indeed knew Grant through and through; that until the hour when Grant assumed personal command in Virgiania, Stan-ton had been compelled to discharge nat only ton had been compelled to discharge not only his ministerial duties as Secretary, but to water and guide the action of the commanders in the field; that from that hour be and Lincoln alike trusted, leaned upon, counselled, and confided upon General Grant, and left him free, according to his own good government, to fight the rebellion in his own resolute and sure way. Let history record that when our gallant Sherman seemed in the judgment of the War Secretary to have erred in the terms proposed for Johnson's surement. in the terms proposed for Johnson's surrender that Stanton knew Grant so well that he sen him, all untried in diplomacy and statesman ship, to avenge the surrender and prevent pos-sible legal complications and political misunsible legal complications and political misun-derstandings. Let history also record that this plain soldier, of whose autocratic, egotistic and imperial will this same Senator made such frequent mention, was so little disposed to as sert himself, was so generous to the feel-ings of his great lieutenant, that having conferred with Sherman, and indicated the purpose of the government, and so prevented further possible mistake, he left Sherman to complete the negotiations in his own name and by his own means. I challenge the records of the war and the memories of his old soldiers to find one single instance where Grant ever sought to appropriate one single laurel that his comrade had gained, or failed to recognize and reward a comrade's merit and worth. But to return: Stanton, indeed, knew Grant through and through. He knew that when, for an hour, Andrew Johnson may have meditated the use of force against the will of the people in Congress assembled, he did not dare to whisper his dream to Grant, but sought by the creation of merit ranks to find others who might do his will To the honor of the man and true men who stood that day in the highest rank, Johnson offered commissions in vain. Aye, Stanton knew Grant well. He knew that when, by assignment to the War Department ad interim time that high civil trus that the only barrier between the passion of the President and the imminent renewal of civil strite was this patient, silent, loyal man, who was as sound in peace as in war, and was forever on the side of constitutional law and unity and peace. Aye, he knew him well; so well that during that long struggle, when Stanton stood and fought out that bitter fight between Presidential usurpation and congressional authority, he leaned on Grant constantly and completely, and this Cresar whose red hand s to stop our liberty was true at every time and

net, as much a martyr to the war as though he had wasted in a hospital or died upon the field. His cold lips speak this day as in life they spoke from this very platform. From the grave the lead Stanton rebukes the living Senator, and hear his earnest and solemn approval of Ulysses S. Grant as a soldier, man and patriot.' Mr. Borouck, of California, said a few words when the roll was called for the first ballot. CALLING THE STATES.

As each state was called the chairman of its

delegation, in a few terse sentences, announced

its unanimous vote for Grant, each announce-

in every place; as true to the people and to the

law as is the needle to the point. Aye; Stantor knew Grant well, so well that when he had been

placed in nomination for the Presidency. Stan-

ton pleaded for his election, endorsed his fitness

and labored for his success. These very walls

still ring with the echos of that great speech

one of the last utterances of the great states

man in his own Pennsylvania, from the grave

where he was killed from overwork in the Cab

ment being the signal for applause. Nebraska, in announcing its vote, said Ne braska gave six for the man who will tan the hide of Horace in the vat of democratic corruption and damnation. Mr. Townsend, casting the vote of North Car olina, gave it for Grant, the man whom Gree-ley said never had been best and never would be. [Long and uproarious applause.] North Carolina being the Tar state, intended to stick

On the call of Pennsylvania her chairman was greeted with great applause and loud crie of "Platform!" "Platform!" Mr. McMichae leclined to come forward, but said : "Pennsyl vania, without any words but her full heart cast fifty-seven votes for Grant." When Burnside rose to vote for Rhode Island

he was greeted with great cheers, continuing un til he took the platform, where he cast eight votes for his old comrade in arms. Mr. Mackey, of South Carolina, said the delegation of that rejuvenated state, whose first gun at Sumter made Grant a possibility, in-structed him to cast her vote for that soldier. Mr. Popham, of Virginia, said her republican people were marching forward under the banner, "Sic semper tyrannus," and intend next autumn to put their armed heel upon the head of the democratic party. The gods are just, and Virginia must and will be redeemed

Mr. J. F. Cook, delegate from the District of Columbia, said she had a desirable house rent which was much sought after, but the Dis trict wanted to relet it to the same tenant who

ALL FOR GRANT! All the states and territories having been called, the chairman announced that the entire seven hundred and sixty-two votes having all been cast for U. S. Grant, the latter was the comince of this convention as its candidate for

President. The convention and galleries rose, cheering waving hats and handkerchiefs. An origina song was sung "Rally round our leaders, men, composed by William S. Irwin, and sung by baritone from the gallery. It was received with great applause at the conclusion. After the cheering had subsided, there were loud cries for the music of John Brown until the band began to play it, the whole convention rising and singing it with the greatest enthusiasm. A this time the excitement was intense, which culminated when the band followed with the stirring strains of Yankee Doodle. The call for the battle cry of freedom was responded to by the band, the audience again ining in the chorus with a will. Mr. Chase, of Indiana, was called to the platform, and sung the "Red, white and blue," the band and audience joining in the chorus.

The enthusiasm would not be silenced until Mr. Church followed with "Marching through Georgia." At the conclusion he called for three cheers for the loyal black men who stood by our boxs. boys as they were marching to the sea. The cheers were given with a will. THE LABOR MOVEMENT .- The marble work

THE LABOR MOVEMENT.—The marble workers, slate and tin rooters, sheet-iron workers and others, have held meetings in Boston and organized. In Philadelphia yesterday afternoon a majority of the laborers of the gas works quit work, their demand for an increase of wages not being complied with. In New York yesterday morning 250 men at Steinway's plane factory resumed work, but half of them quit before noon, fearing the crowd of strikers which had ncon, fearing the crowd of strikers which had gathered in the neighborhood. Half of the employes of Singer's sewing machine factory also struck. Singer & Co. say the strike gives them little apprehension, as they can well afford to be idle a few months. Governor Hoffman, in reply to a communication from the familiers of ply to a communication from the furniture em ployers, says he has no control over the New York police, but it is his duty to do all in his power to preserve the public peace.

THE NEW YORK RING FRAUDS ... In the ca THE NEW YORK RING FRAUDS.—In the case of Tweed, Connolly, Ingerroll, and Fields, Judge Hogeboon has decided as follows: "This cause coming on to be heard on complaint and demurrer, and after hearing the counsel for plaintiff and defendant, it is hereby ordered that the demurrer be, and the same is hereby, overruled with costs, and that plaintiff have judgment, as in the complaint demanded, unless within twenty days the defendants withdraw the demurrer, and answer the complaints, which the defendants have leave to do on the payment of costs."

ONE OF DANA'S CASES.—In the case of G. B. Lamor vs. Charles A. Dana, in New York yesterday, for false imprisonment while the latter was Assistant Secretary of War, Judge Woodruff refused to remove the case back from the United States circuit court to a state court.]

GRANT AND WILSON

THE TICKET COMPLETE.

WILSON NOMINATED ON THE FIRST BALLOT.

THE POTE UNANIMOUS.

THE PLATFORM.

A Re-affirmation of Republican Principles.

The Work of the Convention Done.

[Special Dispatches to The Star.]

PHILADELPHIA, June 6 .- At 1:45 p. m., the platform not being ready the convention decided to go ahead and nominate a Vice President. The excitement at this moment was intense, and the crowd greatly wrought up. When order was restored, Morton McMichael

of Pennsylvania, first nominated Henry Wil-son, of Massachusetts. [Great cheering from every state, and applause in the galleries.] Dr. Loring, of Massachusetts, seconded it. Col. Richard W. Thempson, of Indiana, nom-inated Schuyler Colfax, of that state, and sup-ported him in an eloquent and spirited speech, in which he alluded feelingly to the old ticket. The speech was received with tremendous applause.

SPEECHES FOR WILSON AND COLFAX continued to be made for an hour, during which a salute of one hundred guns was fired for Grant.

# THE PLATFORM.

The committee on resolutions reported the platform just before the first ballot for vice president was taken. It opens by reciting the work of the republican party in the last eleven years in part-suppressing the rebellion and freeing four millions of slaves-it had punished no one for political offences, and be-lieves that the country will trust no party in opposition that has voted against the great measures of the last ten years. The plat-form favors civil service reform, fidelity and economy, without giving office holders a life tenure, and opposes land grants to monopolies. On the tariff, it declares substantially for a judicious tariff, so that american labor may be protected, and promises to care for the widows and orphans; it favors the abolition of the franking privileges and a reduction of postage, and recommends legislation to shape properly the relations of labor and capital, to protect labor, etc. It says that the demand ror woman suffrage should receive respectful consideration.

# WILSON FOR VICE PRESIDENT. PHILADELPHIA, June 6 .- Henry Wilson has

been nominated on the first ballot.

The first ballot for Vice President resulted as follows:-Colfax, 320; Wilson, 365; Lewis, 22; Hawley, 1; Davis, of Texas, 16; Maynard, 26. Before the vote was announced, Virginia changed from Lewis to Wilson, amid great excitement. Illinois then threw her whole vote for Wilson, other states following, and he waunanimously nominated amid immense ap-

Associated Press Dispatches.

tions were ready to report. This was received with cheers. Delaware here announced James Riddle as its member of the national committee.

THE VICE PRESIDENCY. The committee on the platform failing to appear, Mr. Craighead, of Ohio, moved to suspend the rules and proceed to the nomination of candidate for the Vice Presidency. Adopted.

The chairman announced nominations to be Mr. Morton McMichael, of Pennsylvania, took the platform and nominated Henry Wilson, of Massachusetts. He claimed Pennsylvania as the place of the birth and baptism of the repub lican party, and as the first in the field and right when rebellion raised its head, because of all the loyal states at war the nearest to the scene of war, but how had she been requited? Four years ago she presented a war governor as a candidate for Vice President. The nomination was defeated, but she went on faithfully and gave her vote for the ticket. He proceeded with some remarks on the tariff uestion. He was understood to complain that Pennsylvania had no representative in the Cabinet. He was frequently interrupted with cries of "Name your candidate." In conclusion he presented the name of "a statesman. known to the whole country—an honest, able man, who always labors for the laboring man. I name Henry Wilson, of Massachusetts." Mr. Loring, of Massachusetts, seconded the

nomination in a few eloquent sentences, which recited his services and eulogized his public and private character. Mr. Ray, of New Hampshire, also seconded the nomination of Henry Wilson, because he was a good, true man, and also in favor of the eople in every emergency. Mr. Richard W. Thompson, of Indiana, was next received with cheers. In behalf of the en-

tire republican party of Indiana, and by unani-mous instruction of the convention, he nominated Schuyler Colfax. [Great cheering.] He did this with satisfaction, because it was a just reward for devoted public services. He was not unknown to fame. Four years ago the names of Grant and Colfax were associated together. They were the battle cry which led to that great triumph. They should not be separated we achieve another triumph, because the firm is not yet insolvent, and the time has not come in which to divide assets. He paid a high com-pliment to Mr. Wilson, who, with Colfax, both carved their way to honor and distinction; but Grant and Colfax, united in one cry, will again be the signal for victory.

Mr. Wm. A. Howard, of Michigan, seconded

the nomination of Colfax. He said Michigan first perfected a republican party organization. We still stand where we stood. He then proceeded with a graphic sketch of Colfax's career from a printer's boy to the seat of the second officer in this great government, and urged the propriety of his renomination. In concluding,

he was cheered.

Mr. Lynch, colored, of Mississippi, followed. It seemed to him as if the spirit of Lincoln is here, and he remembered what the patriot said on one occasion, when he said it was not a safe time to swap horses. [Applause.] He proceeded to urge the nomination of Colfax. [Loud cries of "vote," "vote."]

Mr. Gerritt Smith rising, was greeted with great applause. He complimented highly Gen. Hawley and Mr. Colfax, but expressed a preference on this occasion for Wilson, as specially the favorite of the workingmen and colored men of the north. [Cries of "Vote;" "vote."]

Cries for the roll-call were ren The chair recognized Mr. Parker, of N. J., who eulogized both Colfax and Wilson. If the republican party had occasion to regret the possession of two such men, it was because they

republican party had occasion to regret the possession of two such men, it was because they had to choose between them; but when we say to Grant "well done good and faithful servant," why should we not say the same to Schuyler Colfax?" [Applause.]

Mr. Quarles, (colored.) of Georgia, came to the plattorm on behalf of the great majority of the republican voters of that state, to second the nomination of Wilson. [Great cheers.] The great and hoary-headed champion of freedom deserves this at our hands. His heart embraces the whole country. For it he has labored and fought long and well, and the time has come when the people of the whole country should give him recognition of his services. We of the south remember how he has stood the ordeal of the past, and we believe it always safe to swap horses when sure of getting one equally as good. We have never taken a Presidential candidate from the east, and I think we should now accord her that honor.

Mr. Sener, of Virginia, nominated John F.

cord her that honor.

Mr. Sener, of Virginia, nominated John F.
Lewis, of Virginia, who through all the war
stood true to his loyal principles, to which he
sacrificed his all.

A colored delegate, from Texas, nominated E.
J. Davis, of that state.

Mr. Nunn, of Tennessee, presented the claims
of and nominated Horace Maynard. [Cheers.]

whether the convention would now hear th ir Mr. Scofield, of Pa., chairman of the commitee on resolutions, announced that Gen. Hav-ley, secretary of the committee, would read the resolutions. He said the committee had but a short time in which to consider the large number of questions, so if the gentlemen did not find in the platform everything that they desired, he hoped they would rest assured that it was not excluded from any indisposition to take up and act upon all. General Hawley then read the platform.

The resolutions speak of the great courage and of the duties performed by the republican party in suppressing the rebellion, emancipating slaves, enforcing the laws, developing the internal resources of the country, encouraging and promoting emancipation, collect-ing the revenue and reducing the national debt and express the belief that the country will not entrust the government to any party or combination composed chiefly of those who have resisted every step of this beneficial progress. They hold that the recent amendments to the Constitution must be sustained and carried out; that honorable peace with foreign nations should be maintained; that the civil service should be reformed; that no further grants of public lands should be made to corporations; that the revenues should be such as to fernish a moderate balance to be ap-plied to a reduction of the public debt, and that revenue, except such as is raised from tobacco and spirits, should be raised by du-ties on imports, which duties should be adjusted so as to aid in second. so as to aid in securing remunerative wages to labor, and promoting the industries, prosperity, and growth of the whole country; that the future bounty of the government should be extended to the soldiers and sailors of the late war; that the American doctrine of naturalization should be maintained; that the franking privilege should be abolished and postage reduced; that the relations of labor and capital should be recognized and protected: that the public credit must be preserved, and that specie payments should be resumed; the claim for woman suffrage should be treated with respectful consideration; the amnesty ac tion of Congress is approved; also, its anti-kuklux legislation; the rights reserved to the states must be respected. Finally, confidence is expressed in the modest patriotism, earnest purposes, sound judgment, and practical wis-dom of U. S. Grant.

WILSON FOR VICE PRESIDENT. Hon. Henry Wilson was nominated on the

Washington News from New York SECRETARY FISH'S RESIGNATION AGAIN. NEW YORK, June 6.—The Herald's Washington dispatch says it is positively asserted in offi-cial circles that Secretary Fish has tendered his resignation, to take effect on the appointment of his successor.

Another Washington dispatch says the Spanish minister in Washington has been instructed that Dr. Houard will be released on the request of the United States as a favor to the latter government; but if the ground of the request be persisted in-that his release will be made because he is an American citizen—the demand will not be granted.

WON'T LET THEIR BAND COME TO AMERICA. LONDON, June 6.—The Grenadier Guards' hand, which contemplated taking part in the international peace jubilee at Boston, did not leave Liverpool for America last week, as was announced, having deferred their departure

until to-day. It is now said that orders forbidding the band going to America have been re-ceived in Liverpool. FORTY-SECOND CONGRESS. This Afternoon's Proceedings.

THURSDAY, June 6. SENATE .- Mr. Stewart called up House bill to prevent and punish the obstruction of the administration of justice in the United States courts, for which an amendment in the nature of a substitute was adopted, and the bill then

Mr. Sherman, from committee on finance, rerted House bill to facilitate clearing-hous exchanges, &c. Passed. THE POINT LOOKOUT RAILROAD.

Mr. Sawyer called up House bill authorizing the Washington and Point Lookout rrilroad to extend its road into and within the District of Mr. Harlan intimated that the object of this bill might perhaps be to obstruct another road thich was to be built on the same line, and for which a charter had already been obtained. Those who had been here in Washington as long s he had knew that it was one of the practice of this locality to obtain charters for railroads merely to prevent other parties from building them. This was seen in the case of the Poin

been built, and other parties were deterred from undertaking it in consequence of the existence of this charter. Mr. Sawyer said the parties interested in this bill was carrying out the purposes of their charter in good faith, and are now engaged in constructing their road.

of Rocks railroad. A charter had been obtained

or this road 15 years ago, and yet it had never

Mr. Vickers said both the roads to which Mr. Harlan had alluded were chartered by the state of Maryland. MR. CHANDLER ON THE LATE SECRETARY STANTON. Mr. Chandler rose to a personal explanation and alluded to his promise a few days since to vindicate the memory of his friend, E. M. Stanton, from the aspersions cast upon it on this floor. Since that time the able and exhaustive speeches of Messrs. Carpenter and Logan had

so fully disposed of the assertions of the Senator from Massachusetts, that he did not deem it necessary to make any extended speech. found that the most perfect defence of E. M. Stanton was in his own lite. He then sent to the desk to be read the paragraph in Mr. Sumner's late speech, detailing a conversation with Mr. Stanton just previous his death, in which the latter is represented as having expressed derogatory opinions of Grant. Mr. C. then briefly spoke of his intimacy with Mr. Stanton, and his seeing him every day dur-

ing the war, and of his always speaking in the

highest terms of Grant. He further stated that

Grant had subscribed \$1,000 to the fund for Mr.

Stanton's family, and Mr. Sumner had not sub-Mr. Sumder reiterated what he had said, and read a letter just received from Horace White, of the Chicago Tribune, assuring him that Mr. Stanton had expressed to him (White) a much smaller opinion of Grant. THE FORTIFICATION APPROPRIATION BILL

PASSED. The fortification appropriation bill was then On motion of Mr. Lewis, the motion to reconsider the Orange and Alexandria railroad bill was laid on the table.

Mr. Chandler called up the RIVER AND HARBOR APPROPRIATION BILL. Mr. Sherman moved to restrict the tolls for carrying freight by the canal at the falls of the Ohio river to 5 cents per ton. Agreed to.

Among the amendments adopted on recommendation of the committee on commerce were the following: Appropriating \$150,000 for re-moving the raft in Red river. Increasing the amount for improvement of Mobile harbor to \$100,000. For improvement of Accotink creek, Va., \$5,000. For improvement of Weston har bor, Md., \$12,000. For improvement of Northcast river, Md., \$19,000. For repair of piers of ice harbor at Newcastle, Del., \$27,000. Providing for the survey of a canal route between the hesapéake bay and the Delaware bay; and for the survey of the harbor at Drum Point and the

mouth of Patuxent river, Md., and Crampton harbor, in Chester river, Md. For survey of Lewis creek, near Lewiston, Del.

Mr. Morrill, of Maine, raised the point or order that the provise at the end of one bill repealing so much of the 6th section of the army appropriation bill of March 3, 1869, as applito the engineer department was in the nature of new legislation, and could not be received.

The chair (Mr. Pomeroy) decided the point well taken; when Mr. Chandler appealed from the decision of the chair. The decision of the

NORTH CAROLINA DEMOCRATS POSSUMING The democratic convention of the third con-gression al district of North Carolina assembled gression al district of North Carolina assembled at Wilmington yesterday. It was presided over by Judge O. P. Mears, who made a speech favoring the combination of all the conservative elements of the country to overthrow Grant. Hon. Alfred M. Waddell, the present incumbent, was renominated for Congress by acclamation. Hon. Thomas E. Fuller was appointed presidential elector, and delegates to the Baltimore convention were chosen. There was no formal endorsement of the Cincinnati ticket, but the delegates were almost unexpensed to but the delegates were almost unanimously in favor of its endorsement at Baltimore, and the two delegates to the Baltimore convention are decided in their convictions that the Greeley and Brown ticket should be ratified.

17 The mosquito, as a public singer, draws Fashionable fastness is now known as Dolly Vardenism. A Chicago man named Tenney economically writes his name Xy—that is, 10ey.

The religious department of a St. Louis paper is in charge of Miss Fanny Holy.

paper is in charge of Miss Fanny Holy.

A foolish woman in Des Moines got up in her sleep, the other night, and walked into a well thirty feet deep.

A young lady, in Paweatuck, Conn., was lately vaccinated in the nose, but took it "kinely."

Winely."

Mrs. Jane Farley, in a fit of jealous despondency, cut her throat in a friend's house in New York, last night, dying in a few minutes.

An Indiana patriarch has lived to form acquaintance of his great-great-great grand-child.

They do not know much about farming in Hartford, and a small Bridgeport boy has been selling them snuff beans for flower seeds. The chair announced that the committee on resolutions were present, and put the question he says.

Horace Greeley's election. It may not be generally known that John is a gambler, and that Horace is no better—never bet in his life,